

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1863.

NUMBER 265.

The Daily Gazette  
ESTABLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOLT, HAMILTON BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two dollars per square, or its equivalent in space,  
containing a square.

1 Square 1 day, \$75  
do do 3 days, 200  
do do 2 weeks, 300  
do do 4 weeks, 400  
do do 2 months, 600  
do do 4 months, 800  
do do 5 months, 900  
do do 12 months, 1200

25 per cent advance on 2 Squares.

3 Squares 1 day, \$1200  
do do 3 days, 1800  
do do 2 weeks, 2400  
do do 4 weeks, 3000  
do do 2 months, 4000  
do do 4 months, 5000  
do do 5 months, 6000  
do do 12 months, 7000

30 per cent advance on 3 Squares.

4 Squares 1 day, \$1800  
do do 3 days, 2400  
do do 2 weeks, 3000  
do do 4 weeks, 3600  
do do 2 months, 4800  
do do 4 months, 6000  
do do 5 months, 7200  
do do 12 months, 8400

30 per cent advance on 4 Squares.

5 Squares 1 day, \$2400  
do do 3 days, 3000  
do do 2 weeks, 3600  
do do 4 weeks, 4200  
do do 2 months, 5400  
do do 4 months, 6600  
do do 5 months, 7800  
do do 12 months, 9000

30 per cent advance on 5 Squares.

6 Squares 1 day, \$3000  
do do 3 days, 3600  
do do 2 weeks, 4200  
do do 4 weeks, 4800  
do do 2 months, 6000  
do do 4 months, 7200  
do do 5 months, 8400  
do do 12 months, 9600

30 per cent advance on 6 Squares.

7 Squares 1 day, \$3600  
do do 3 days, 4200  
do do 2 weeks, 4800  
do do 4 weeks, 5400  
do do 2 months, 6600  
do do 4 months, 7800  
do do 5 months, 9000  
do do 12 months, 10200

30 per cent advance on 7 Squares.

8 Squares 1 day, \$4200  
do do 3 days, 4800  
do do 2 weeks, 5400  
do do 4 weeks, 6000  
do do 2 months, 7200  
do do 4 months, 8400  
do do 5 months, 9600  
do do 12 months, 10800

30 per cent advance on 8 Squares.

9 Squares 1 day, \$4800  
do do 3 days, 5400  
do do 2 weeks, 6000  
do do 4 weeks, 6600  
do do 2 months, 7800  
do do 4 months, 9000  
do do 5 months, 10200  
do do 12 months, 11400

30 per cent advance on 9 Squares.

10 Squares 1 day, \$5400  
do do 3 days, 6000  
do do 2 weeks, 6600  
do do 4 weeks, 7200  
do do 2 months, 8400  
do do 4 months, 9600  
do do 5 months, 10800  
do do 12 months, 12000

30 per cent advance on 10 Squares.

11 Squares 1 day, \$6000  
do do 3 days, 6600  
do do 2 weeks, 7200  
do do 4 weeks, 7800  
do do 2 months, 9000  
do do 4 months, 10200  
do do 5 months, 11400  
do do 12 months, 12600

30 per cent advance on 11 Squares.

12 Squares 1 day, \$6600  
do do 3 days, 7200  
do do 2 weeks, 7800  
do do 4 weeks, 8400  
do do 2 months, 9600  
do do 4 months, 10800  
do do 5 months, 12000  
do do 12 months, 13200

30 per cent advance on 12 Squares.

13 Squares 1 day, \$7200  
do do 3 days, 7800  
do do 2 weeks, 8400  
do do 4 weeks, 9000  
do do 2 months, 10200  
do do 4 months, 11400  
do do 5 months, 12600  
do do 12 months, 13800

30 per cent advance on 13 Squares.

14 Squares 1 day, \$7800  
do do 3 days, 8400  
do do 2 weeks, 9000  
do do 4 weeks, 9600  
do do 2 months, 10800  
do do 4 months, 12000  
do do 5 months, 13200  
do do 12 months, 14400

30 per cent advance on 14 Squares.

15 Squares 1 day, \$8400  
do do 3 days, 9000  
do do 2 weeks, 9600  
do do 4 weeks, 10200  
do do 2 months, 11400  
do do 4 months, 12600  
do do 5 months, 13800  
do do 12 months, 15000

30 per cent advance on 15 Squares.

16 Squares 1 day, \$9000  
do do 3 days, 9600  
do do 2 weeks, 10200  
do do 4 weeks, 10800  
do do 2 months, 12000  
do do 4 months, 13200  
do do 5 months, 14400  
do do 12 months, 16000

30 per cent advance on 16 Squares.

17 Squares 1 day, \$9600  
do do 3 days, 10200  
do do 2 weeks, 10800  
do do 4 weeks, 11400  
do do 2 months, 12600  
do do 4 months, 13800  
do do 5 months, 15000  
do do 12 months, 16800

30 per cent advance on 17 Squares.

18 Squares 1 day, \$10200  
do do 3 days, 10800  
do do 2 weeks, 11400  
do do 4 weeks, 12000  
do do 2 months, 13200  
do do 4 months, 14400  
do do 5 months, 15600  
do do 12 months, 17400

30 per cent advance on 18 Squares.

19 Squares 1 day, \$10800  
do do 3 days, 11400  
do do 2 weeks, 12000  
do do 4 weeks, 12600  
do do 2 months, 13800  
do do 4 months, 15000  
do do 5 months, 16200  
do do 12 months, 18000

30 per cent advance on 19 Squares.

20 Squares 1 day, \$11400  
do do 3 days, 12000  
do do 2 weeks, 12600  
do do 4 weeks, 13200  
do do 2 months, 14400  
do do 4 months, 15600  
do do 5 months, 16800  
do do 12 months, 18600

30 per cent advance on 20 Squares.

21 Squares 1 day, \$12000  
do do 3 days, 12600  
do do 2 weeks, 13200  
do do 4 weeks, 13800  
do do 2 months, 15000  
do do 4 months, 16200  
do do 5 months, 17400  
do do 12 months, 19200

30 per cent advance on 21 Squares.

22 Squares 1 day, \$12600  
do do 3 days, 13200  
do do 2 weeks, 13800  
do do 4 weeks, 14400  
do do 2 months, 15600  
do do 4 months, 16800  
do do 5 months, 18000  
do do 12 months, 19800

30 per cent advance on 22 Squares.

23 Squares 1 day, \$13200  
do do 3 days, 13800  
do do 2 weeks, 14400  
do do 4 weeks, 15000  
do do 2 months, 16200  
do do 4 months, 17400  
do do 5 months, 18600  
do do 12 months, 20400

30 per cent advance on 23 Squares.

24 Squares 1 day, \$13800  
do do 3 days, 14400  
do do 2 weeks, 15000  
do do 4 weeks, 15600  
do do 2 months, 16800  
do do 4 months, 18000  
do do 5 months, 19200  
do do 12 months, 21200

30 per cent advance on 24 Squares.

25 Squares 1 day, \$14400  
do do 3 days, 15000  
do do 2 weeks, 15600  
do do 4 weeks, 16200  
do do 2 months, 17400  
do do 4 months, 18600  
do do 5 months, 19800  
do do 12 months, 22000

30 per cent advance on 25 Squares.

26 Squares 1 day, \$15000  
do do 3 days, 15600  
do do 2 weeks, 16200  
do do 4 weeks, 16800  
do do 2 months, 18000  
do do 4 months, 19200  
do do 5 months, 20400  
do do 12 months, 23200

30 per cent advance on 26 Squares.

27 Squares 1 day, \$15600  
do do 3 days, 16200  
do do 2 weeks, 16800  
do do 4 weeks, 17400  
do do 2 months, 18600  
do do 4 months, 19800  
do do 5 months, 21000  
do do 12 months, 24000

30 per cent advance on 27 Squares.

28 Squares 1 day, \$16200  
do do 3 days, 16800  
do do 2 weeks, 17400  
do do 4 weeks, 18000  
do do 2 months, 19200  
do do 4 months, 20400  
do do 5 months, 21600  
do do 12 months, 24800

30 per cent advance on 28 Squares.

29 Squares 1 day, \$16800  
do do 3 days, 17400  
do do 2 weeks, 18000  
do do 4 weeks, 18600  
do do 2 months, 19800  
do do 4 months, 21000  
do do 5 months, 22000  
do do 12 months, 25600

30 per cent advance on 29 Squares.

30 Squares 1 day, \$17400  
do do 3 days, 18000  
do do 2 weeks, 18600  
do do 4 weeks, 19200  
do do 2 months, 20400  
do do 4 months, 21600  
do do 5 months, 22600  
do do 12 months, 26400

30 per cent advance on 30 Squares.

31 Squares 1 day, \$18000  
do do 3 days, 18600  
do do 2 weeks, 19200  
do do 4 weeks, 19800  
do do 2 months, 21000  
do do 4 months, 22000  
do do 5 months, 23000  
do do 12 months, 27200

30 per cent advance on 31 Squares.

32 Squares 1 day, \$18600  
do do 3 days, 19200  
do do 2 weeks, 19800  
do do 4 weeks, 20400  
do do 2 months, 21600  
do do 4 months, 22600  
do do 5 months, 23600  
do do 12 months, 28000

30 per cent advance on 32 Squares.

33 Squares 1 day, \$19200  
do do 3 days, 19800  
do do 2 weeks, 20400  
do do 4 weeks, 21000  
do do 2 months, 22000  
do do 4 months, 23000  
do do 5 months, 24000  
do do 12 months, 28800

30 per cent advance on 33 Squares.

34 Squares 1 day, \$19800  
do do 3 days, 20400  
do do 2 weeks, 21000  
do do 4 weeks, 21600  
do do 2 months, 22600  
do do 4 months, 23600  
do do 5 months, 24600  
do do 12 months, 29600

30 per cent advance on 34 Squares.

35 Squares 1 day, \$20400  
do do 3 days, 21000  
do do 2 weeks, 21600  
do do 4 weeks, 22000  
do do 2 months, 23000  
do do 4 months, 24000  
do do 5 months, 25000  
do do 12 months, 30400

30 per cent advance on 35 Squares.

36 Squares 1 day, \$21000  
do do 3 days, 21600  
do do 2 weeks, 22000  
do do 4 weeks, 22600  
do do 2 months, 23600  
do do 4 months, 24600  
do do 5 months, 25600  
do do 12 months, 31200

30 per cent advance on 36 Squares.

37 Squares 1 day, \$21600  
do do 3 days, 22000  
do do 2 weeks, 22600  
do do 4 weeks, 23000  
do do 2 months, 24000  
do do 4 months, 25000  
do do 5 months, 26000  
do do 12 months, 32000

30 per cent advance on 37 Squares.

38 Squares 1 day, \$22000  
do do 3 days, 22600  
do do 2 weeks, 23000  
do do 4 weeks, 23600  
do do 2 months, 24600  
do do 4 months, 25600  
do do 5 months, 26600  
do do 12 months, 32800

30 per cent advance on 38 Squares.

39 Squares 1 day, \$22600  
do do 3 days, 23000  
do do 2 weeks, 23600  
do do 4 weeks, 24000  
do do 2 months, 25000  
do do 4 months, 26000  
do do 5 months, 27000  
do do 12 months, 33600

30 per cent advance on 39 Squares.

40 Squares 1 day, \$23000  
do do 3 days, 23600  
do do 2 weeks, 24000  
do do 4 weeks, 24600  
do do 2 months, 25600  
do do 4 months, 26600  
do do 5 months, 27600  
do do 12 months, 34400

30 per cent advance on 40 Squares.

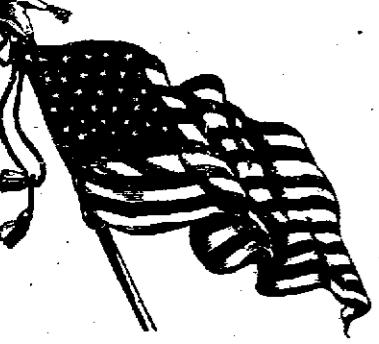
41 Squares 1 day, \$23600  
do do 3 days, 24000  
do do 2 weeks, 24600  
do do 4 weeks, 25000

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Jan'y 26, 1863.

## Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

*Gen. Burnside Resigned.*

There is no doubt that Burnside has resigned the command of the army of the Potowmac, and that Hooker has been appointed in his place.

*Gunboats up White River.*

The reconnaissance of the gunboat De Kalb up White river, in Arkansas, is reported as highly successful. It places a large portion of north-eastern Arkansas entirely under the control of the federal forces without tedious and exhausting marches. The country bordering on White river is important on account of the large amount of supplies heretofore received from it by the rebels.

*Open Enemies Less Dangerous than Concealed Friends.*

The secession tendencies of the so-called democratic members of the legislatures of Illinois and Indiana, and to a milder extent in our own legislature, is a sign of the times, which shows "whether we are drifting." This disposition to give aid and comfort to the rebels is not new on the part of the leaders of that party; it has existed ever since the rebellion commenced, and its "breaking out" now should not alarm or distract any who would not see this tendency at an earlier date.

It is better that these enemies of the government should now expose themselves; it is only unfortunate that all loyal men could not have been satisfied of the fact before this. In that case, but few of the secretly disloyal would have received appointments from the hands of the president and loyal governors, and we should have been saved the untold losses and disgraces which have followed upon the conduct of the war during these last two years.

The war policy of the country has been permitted to be controlled in a great measure by the enemies of the government, under the mistaken idea that the democracy "must not be irritated" or they would organize an opposition to the war. This is an offshoot of the same policy which was pursued towards the rebels in arms, at the outset of the rebellion, and which tied the hands of the administration.

This policy is played out. The rebels were not in the least propitiated by it. They fought just as hard, as if we had fought them in the same way. Nothing has been gained by it on our side, but much loss. In regard to the leaders of the democratic party, a majority of whom have held back from the beginning in sustaining the war, they are now showing their hands and their sympathies. Let them go on, say we, and expose themselves entirely; it is safer to have them in the position they have chosen, as open enemies instead of concealed foes. We hope the president will improve the knowledge he now has of the sentiments of this faction, and without hesitation, place the command of the armies in the hands of the undoubted friends of the cause.

*Treason in Illinois.*

The friends of the rebel government are becoming more open and rampant in Southern Illinois, than ever before, as is the case in a lesser degree elsewhere in the north. Letters have been received in Springfield, stating that one week ago, men hurried for Jeff Davis in the streets of Janesville, because the secesh had whipped the Union men at Vicksburg. The Union people of that locality are calling upon their friends for help, as their lives are threatened. This state of things is caused by the circulation of speeches made in the Illinois legislature by Merrick, and such papers as the Cincinnati Enquirer.

These traitors are banded together by the secret society known as the Knights of the Golden Circle. It is a wide-spread organization in the northwest, and we do not doubt exists in Wisconsin. It is time that loyal men everywhere should mark the "signs of the times."

*Gen. Wool and the New York Militia.*

The statement that Gen. Wool had ordered all the militia of the state of New York to report to him, at his headquarters, at Troy, looks as if there had been some disagreement in relation to the troops, between Gov. Seymour and the general government. There is no doubt that the president is commander-in-chief of the militia as well as all other forces of the country, "when called into active service." As the whole militia of that state is not in actual service, it may be doubted whether Gen. Wool will come as far as the telegraphic dispatches affirm. It may be that he has requested a report from the commanding officers, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the militia of the state.

We have the gratifying intelligence that the new iron-clads rode safely through the late storm, which was sufficient to test the seaworthiness of the strongest vessel. Waves thirty feet high broke over the deck of the Wessawon, but she reached Hampton Roads in safety, having received but slight damage.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

FORT HENRY, Tenn., Jan. 18, '63.  
MRS. EDITORS.—Permit me through your paper to acknowledge the receipt of a box of delicacies for our hospital, from the Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society of the towns of Center and Plymouth, forwarded by the president, Mrs. Jarvis Bemis, and one of which was the best donation for the sick we have ever received. Also, by express, a large box from the ladies of Harmony, amounting to \$111.63, and one from the ladies of Janesville, by Capt. Woodman, forwarded by Miss Maria F. Clark, the secretary, all of which was received in good condition and very acceptable. The ladies through whose kindness they were furnished will ever be remembered with gratitude by the sick men in this regiment. Of hospital clothing and bedding we have a supply, all that we can take care of. Delicacies and articles of diet for the sick are what we need most at present.

J. M. EVANS.  
Sergeant 13th Reg. Wis. Inf't.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.  
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

FORT HENRY, Jan. 16, 1863.

"Nobody hurt and not much cotton," is the unvarying report from the numerous "expeditions"—better called excursions—made of late by forces from this triune post of Forts Henry, Heiman and Donelson. The boy calls it "tugge work" and "speculation." As there is always some fire where there is much smoke, I must confess that the management of affairs at this post look a little scaly. Expeditions—so called—are talked of till every horse-thief guerrilla within fifty miles is well aware of all our designs. Citizens (only another name for secret, rebel informers, of which Tennessee "Unionists" are chiefly composed) pass in and out of the camps without the least restriction; guerrillas, in citizen garb of home-made butternut, with oaths of allegiance and "standing passes" from our commanding officer in their pockets, come and go, and mingle with our soldiers at pleasure, learning all there is to be learned of our forces and plans. And then the affair, the pseudo-expedition, is so bunglingly managed in its preparation and so foolishly delayed and postponed in its starting, that the rebel bands, whose capture is ostensibly the object of the movement, need incur no risk of mistakes or surprises. If they feel themselves wanting either in courage or calibre to whip the force advancing against them, of which they have accurate count and metal-weight—how much is infantry, how much cavalry, how much artillery, how effective are their weapons, rifled or smooth-bored cannon, and how many rounds of ammunition they carry—all they have to do is to pick up "plunder"—a short job unless they have lately plundered some unprotected Union families—mount nags and slip one side of our laid-down route, from which they are well aware we never swerve without "orders," and where they can laugh at our stupid tardiness and lack of dash; or they may divide into small squads and scatter in every direction, some hovering about our rear to pick up stragglers, others to pounce upon unsuspecting and weakly-guarded trains or small foraging parties out of reach of help, from the absence of their comrades on the "expedition." The very bands doomed to capture and destruction by our sagacious leaders, fully informed of the day of our starting, have counter-planned to make circuitous marches, and, in our absence, suddenly fall upon and destroy our unprotected camps. Nothing but their timidity, the lack of a hundred resolute men, or, it may be, fear of gunboats poking their black noses into the affair at an unpropitious moment, has prevented the success of their designs. The thing was feasible enough, and why it was not done during the absence of the last upper raid, of any importance, remains one of the mysteries of war—is one of those notable but not unfrequent examples of unaccountable fortune or blind luck which occasionally follow stupidity, and the criminal blunders of our military leaders.

I believe the great paralyzing incubus on the progress of this war is at least partially accounted for in this, that subordinate officers in charge of offensive movements are not allowed to use their own discretion or to assume as much responsibility as occasion demands. When such a movement is on the tapis its commanding officer, however plainly he may see the necessity of a change of programme, must constantly "wait for orders" from headquarters two hundred miles away, and dictated by one who cannot know the peculiar and hourly varying details of its progress, and hence cannot conduct it intelligently, or, as the sequel too often shows, with any degree of success commensurate with its strength and facilities. Should our cavalry be suddenly informed that an inferior force of the enemy were at that moment encamped but an hour's ride distant, they must not think of transgressing previously received "orders" by swerving a few miles from their line of march, and more especially by "attacking, pursuing and destroying the enemy" whenever and wherever found, but must pass by on the other side and let the thieving rascals enjoy their bivouac in safety and proceed, unmolested, with their robbery and conscription. I do not speak at random. A cage, parallel in every particular, occurred during the late expedition to which I have referred.

How long could that dashing as well as witty renegade Morgan escape disaster if he were obliged to move at such times and in such directions as should be indicated to him from Bragg's headquarters? Yet with what reckless dash and abandon he gallops over the country at will, selecting the best horses Kentucky affords for his men, surprising telegraph operators asleep, and drawing the secrets of plans and facts respecting our available forces and their disposition from unsuspecting generals commanding districts or divisions, by representing himself as some Union general, whom he knows to be in that vicinity, seeking reinforcements. There are Marions enough on our side, but they are few—hopelessly hampered with red tape, and chafing at restraint.

Since the petty movements from this post are too nearly representative of those of the whole army, I do not wonder that Burnside was turned and repulsed by unexpected obstacles at Fredericksburg; that western Virginia is again overrun with rebels, that Grant has been outflanked and his communications cut off, that Sherman staggers under the Herculean task of storming Vicksburg, and that Rosecrans has been obliged to whip nearly the whole rebel army at Stone River. Neither do I marvel at the general feeling of disgust and dissatisfaction which, with few exceptions, prevails throughout the army and the country. Only that strong undercurrent of instinctive faith in the final triumph of the cause, which underlies even the loudest-spoken discontent, keeps thousands, who make up the mere intelligent portion of our armies, from quitting in disgust a cause which, according to these perceptions and considering the resources squandered, has been thus far and is like to be still farther, so bunglingly maintained.

The weather here has all at once grown serious; after a month of mild, bewitchingly beautiful weather, equal to a bright and stormless October in Wisconsin, we are treated to a fine show of genuine winter. Fifteen inches of as white snow as the manufacturer affords, hides the evidences of human folly and crime, which are usually visible in this bleak and uninteresting vicinity. A few tents stuck their colors and "caved" under the weight of Gen. Storm's metal; a few Yankee noses varied from scarlet to lilac, and a great many contrabands shivered about the fires, wondering if the coming of the "noth'ours" was the occasion of such a "powerful storm." There is more snow on the ground than has been known in twenty years. It will last, at longest, but a few days, when the usual programme of the "Swamy South" will be assumed.

I hope friends at home have learned to pay no attention to the scary reports, the battles and rumors of battles in which the 13th is horribly cut to pieces or captured en masse; yet how are anxious mothers and fond wives to remain calm when even members of the regiment are continually writing letters ominous of untold and unheard-of dangers?

Probably no regiment in the service has been so fortunate, so far as fighting is concerned, as this. It is now a year since we left Janesville, yet not a man of the 13th has lost his life by gunpowder, and although many of the boys are crazy to fight, there is as little prospect of their being gratified during the coming year as there was at the start. The regiment will doubtless continue in its present location for some time to come, is comfortably housed, has comparatively few sick—none dangerously so—and is in a little more danger of attack and capture than when robbing hensroosts and gardens in the vicinity of Camp Treadway. This is not overstating the condition of affairs, and friends may safely turn a deaf ear to all crazy reports as well as to the scarey letters which some of its members, who must draw largely upon fertile imagination, seem to have a strange predilection for writing.

In mercy to the literary community of Rock county allow me to subside. VID.

*The Finance Bill of Mr. Stevens.*—The bill of Mr. Stevens, the chairman of the committee of ways and means, has been modified so as to present the following features: It authorizes the secretary of the treasury to borrow \$900,000,000, and to issue for any part of that amount legal tender notes bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of a cent on \$100 per day, redeemable at the pleasure of the government, in sums of not less than \$10; such notes to be receivable for all dues excepting duties on imports and interest on bonds; the amount of non-interest bearing notes as soon as practicable to be reduced, and the maximum not to exceed \$300,000,000.

It is the general impression that the business of the country will bear more than the latter amount, if the flood of currency from state institutions be dried up; but if they are permitted to expand their issues to an unlimited amount, there will soon be no room for government paper at all.

The interest proposed by Mr. Stevens is too small to induce investments, and the benefit would, most probably, inure to bankers and brokers, who would gather large amounts and to whom the small interest during circulation would be an object.

*The Swiss and German.*—Among the general patients in the general hospital at Philadelphia is a Swiss soldier. He was very sick when first brought here, but is now doing better. He is a crabb'd customer. Now that he is recovering, his surlieges begin to show itself in a manner that his comrade don't care about putting up—with at any rate from a secesh.

In the same ward with him is a Union soldier—an adopted citizen from the land of kroot. Yesterday morning the Union German said something to secesh. Seesch vowed only in reply:

"Go to—"

"Do vat?"

Seesch repeated his remark.

The German was not at all exasperated.

"Ah!" said he, "mine fren, you ish too kind. I cannot go to dat place."

"Why not?"

"It is now full. It ish very crowded dore. Sigel, he fill it mit dead rebels! Even de tuyfel has to sleep out o'doors."

The laugh came in here from the boys who were lounging around. Seesch had nothing more to say.

*REBEL CONSCIENCE LAW.*—A gentleman just escaped from East Tennessee says the conscription law is in full operation, with all its force and severity. In one of the leading towns of East Tennessee, all the conscripts were required to appear on a given day, to be mustered into service. This was on the 29th of December. Not half a dozen appeared at the time named. From Cleveland, on another occasion, some 700 conscripts escaped into Kentucky, over the Tennessee river, by means of rafts and all sorts of contrivances. Most of these joined the Union army, not because they are more in favor of the north than the south, but simply because they do not wish to fight, but prefer to remain idle in the mountains.

There are Marions enough on our side, but they are few—hopelessly hampered with red tape, and chafing at restraint.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Officed Union Passenger Depot

### Saturday Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.  
The Secretary of War has received the following, dated Cairo, 24th:

I have just (5:30 p.m.) received a telegram from Memphis, Tenn., from acting Rear Admiral Porter, on board the United Steamer Blackhawk, mouth of White river, Jan. 20th, as follows:

We have taken St. Charles, Duval's bluff and Des Arc, and the light drafts are over 300 miles above the mouth of White river. The De Kalb, Lt. Com'dr. Walker, captured, 1500.56 Milwaukee club, 1.594.64 winter, 76.67 unsound. Whisky heavy and declining, 48.43. Pork steady.

rank of Major General, and assignment to the command of a corps.

### AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Floor more active and 560c better—6,904.00 extra state, 7,404.75 H. O. Wheat 1c better—1,454.15 Chicago spring, 1,504.56 Milwaukee club, 1.594.64 winter, 76.67 unsound. Corn 1c better, 35.84 mixed western, 76.67 unsound. Whisky heavy and declining, 48.43. Pork steady.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.

Calicott is elected speaker.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.

The Washington National Intelligence received states that Burnside has resigned the command of the army of the Potowmac.

Hooker is appointed in his place.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 24.

A flag of truce boat went to City Point, yesterday, to bring down federal prisoners captured at Morrisboro. It is hoped they will also bring several Union officers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

Stocks lower, active. Gold since board

firmer, 1.50.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOWMAC.

January 26, 1863.

This morning Burnside turned over the command of the army of the Potowmac to General Hooker. As soon as the change was known the principal officers waited on Burnside and took leave of him with regret. Burnside issued a parting address, to the army.

*The Peace Propositions.*—The Organ of the Southern Confederacy on the Subject.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 26th.

In our issue of Saturday we gave some account of the meeting lately held in New York, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon New Jersey to invite a convention of all the Yankee states, to meet at Louisville, in February next. According to this hopeful scheme "the states in rebellion" were to be invited to send delegates to represent them in this convention, and in case they yielded to the pressure of the 2d division response by presenting their reports to Gen. Wool. It is understood Gen. Wool informed them that he was empowered by the general government to perform this duty. Some of the regiments of the 1st division reported to Gen. Wool, but others boldly refused to do so, on the ground that Gen. Seymour was legally the commander of the forces of the state. Yesterday Adj't. Gen. Hall first heard of this movement of Gen. Wool. He immediately proceeded to the headquarters of the 2d division, and had a lengthy interview with Gen. Wool, during which he entered a vigorous protest in behalf of the state forces, against the order of the general requiring them to report to him. This new movement has created great excitement in military circles, and the prevailing opinion respecting it is that it embodies the design of the national administration to place the militia under their control.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.

The fleet left yesterday noon. Last night, opposite Bettistown landing, they were fired into by rebels with three field pieces on the bluff. The gunboat St. Clair engaged the enemy, who were driven into the woods. The fleet arrived safely at Clarksville.

COL. W. H. Stokes, of the 1st Tennessee cavalry, in a personal difficulty, yesterday, at Murfreesboro, was shot by Capt. Fleming, of the same regiment. His wound is a serious one. Fleming has disappeared.

CAIRO, January 24.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.—The packet just in from Memphis brings but little news.

On the 20th a fleet of steamers left Memphis, the Platte Valley being the flag-ship. They had on board the 6th division of Gen. Grant's army.

The cotton boat Forrest Queen had not been burned by the rebels, as reported.

The vote for congressman in the city of Memphis was very light; but 235 votes were polled in six wards. Of these Gager received 288. The election is probably illegal, as it is supposed it has been posted by Gov. Johnson.

The steamer Iatan arrived here last night with 269 sick and wounded from Arkansas Post. She has fifteen cases of small pox on board, and two died on the way up. I could not learn names. The boat proceeded to St. Louis to-day.

The gunboat Indianola came down the Ohio last night.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 22.

A meeting of the officers of about all

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mail.**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 1st, 1862:

Arrive.	Closes.	Depart.
8:45 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
"	8:45 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Chicago, through.	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Chicago & N.W. North.	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Milwaukee,	4:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
" through.	4:15 P.M.	5:30 A.M.
Madison,	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Stevens Point,	2:15 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Madison and way.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M., and leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.		
Overland mail to Madison arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.		
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 P.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 P.M.		
Office hours from S.A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays from 12 M. to 1 P.M.		
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.		

**THE TWELFTH BATTERY.**—By a letter from Lieutenant Harlow, of the 15th inst., we learn that Wm. Packham, a member of the battery, is seriously sick of typhoid fever, at Lagrange, and that Orrin Hubbard and John T. Wilcox are off duty, but not very sick.

We learn from another source that the battery has been ordered to Vicksburg, and will go with the last division of Grant's army.

**GUAGE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—A Washington dispatch says: For two or three days past the question of the gauge of the Pacific railroad has been discussed in all its aspects in Cabinet. The law leaves it with the President to decide what gauge shall be adopted. Seward worked hard for the New York Central gauge. Before Caleb B. Smith resigned, he was urging the broad gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi. Erastus Corning and others brought all the pressure they could bear. True to his instincts, the President made a compromise by selecting five feet for the gauge, thus making it unlike the great leading roads of the country.

**MINNESOTA TROOPS.**—The Minnesota third regiment, which has been engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities, passed thro' this city, yesterday, on their way to the Mississippi army.

**JANUARY MAGAZINES.**—Dearborn has received the Atlantic Monthly for January, and the magazines generally for the coming month.

**THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—A dispatch was received in town on Saturday stating that the 22d regiment had been ordered to the Mississippi river, and would leave Danville, Ky., on the 25th inst.

**There is still much talk about a change in the cabinet and in the policy of the army in the field. When so much is said by so many authorities, there is likely to be some foundation for the rumors. We have, it is said, a new policy, but the friends of the old programme are retained to carry it out. This is not what should be. An enemy to a particular plan should never be entrusted with its execution.**

**MAJOR GENERALS AND BRIGADIERS NOT IN SERVICE.**—The secretary of war has sent to the senate the following names of major generals and brigadiers not now in active service, although, we believe, they are all drawing their pay or are entitled to it by law:

Major Generals—G. B. McClellan, J. C. Fremont, Irvin McDowell, D. C. Buell, C. M. Clay. Brigadier Generals—Andrew Porter, W. H. Harney, C. P. Stone, Geo. A. McCall, Louis Blenker, Jas. Shields, R. R. Marcy, T. T. Crittenden, J. B. Turchin, S. W. Crawford, L. P. Graham, S. B. Tower, R. J. Ogleby, W. B. Campbell, F. C. Barlow, J. H. H. Ward, H. J. Briggs.

The whole number of major generals is 50, and of brigadiers 240.

**FUTURE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.**—The commissioner of the census estimates the future population of the United States as follows, based upon the returns for 1860.

In 1870 it will be..... 32,328,432  
1880..... 56,450,241  
1890..... 71,266,989  
1900..... 100,255,802

While the Middle States have gained in density only 25 per cent, the Northwestern group have gained 100 per cent.

**THE REBEL ARMY AT THE BATTLE OF MCFAESSEGO.**—The Nashville Union of the 20th has information to the effect that it appears that our army took, at the battle of Stones River, 3,500 prisoners, and paroled them, who represented 145 regiments and 19 batteries. Estimating the strength of each regiment at 500 men, would make the rebel army more than 72,000 strong, while to estimate each regiment at 400, would make an aggregate of 68,000. Thus it appears that the great rebel general of the southwest fought us on ground of his own choosing, with an army stronger in number, and got badly beaten. The more the event and its circumstances are inquired into, the greater seems to be the chagrin and mortification of the rebels.

**INTERNAL REVUE.**—There are 3,822 officers employed in assessing and collecting the internal revenue of the country. The commissioner estimates that at the end of the fiscal year, on the 30th of June next, the sum of \$61,777,799 will have been received, to which will be added \$15,000,000 for stamp duties—making the aggregate to that time, \$76,777,799. The commissioner estimates that the receipts, for 1863-4 will not be less than \$150,000,000. The estimated expenses of the collection of this money, are \$3,616,500.

**The suggestion that the army of the Potomac should be broken up and removed to other parts of the country, is undoubtedly a wise one. It has been solving the "foot ball" between the chief generals at Washington and incompetent leaders in the field, that it has lost confidence in itself, and the feeling is reciprocated by the country. The rank and file are as brave as any in the service, and have sacrificed as much as any other army; their friends would, therefore, be glad to see them in a position where their splendid fighting qualities would respond to their own honor and the benefit of the country.**

**Brigadier General Julius White, of this city, having been exchanged, has been assigned to the command of the Eastern District of Kentucky and all the federal forces therein. He leaves for the field tomorrow evening.—*Chicago Journal.***

A COUGH, COOLD, OR AN IRRITATED THROAT if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** directly affect the secreted parts and give almost instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Coughs they are bronchial. The great effects resulting from the use of the Troches, and their extended use, has caused them to be counterfeited. Be sure to guard against worthless imitations. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS should use the Troches. MILITARY OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who over-tax the voice and are exposed to sudden changes should have them. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M., and leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.

Overland mail to Madison arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 P.M.

Overland mail to St. Paul arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 P.M.

Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9:30 A.M.

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On and after Monday May 24th trains leave JAMESVILLE,  
a combination Train for Chicago, 7:30 A.M.; 11:30 A.M.  
Day Express, " 8:00 A.M.; 12:00 M.  
Freight Train, " 9:00 A.M.; 1:00 P.M.  
Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 8:30 P.M.; 10:15 A.M.  
Freight Train, " 9:15 A.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage, etc., for  
trains leaving at 11:30 A.M. north west; for  
Milwaukee, Green Bay, and all points east and south;  
tickets for Foxport, Galena, Dubuque and points  
west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or  
sales at the passenger depot.

H. E. FATTIGSON, Agent.

1862. Winter Arrangements. 1862.

H. & P. D. C. & B. Time Table.

Nov. 17, 1862, Time Table No. 25.

Trains leave JAMESVILLE as follows:

For Milwaukee	6:30 A.M.
" Prairie du Chien	7:30 A.M.
" Madison	8:30 A.M.
" Monroe	9:00 A.M.
Trains arrive at JAMESVILLE, as follows:	11:30 A.M.
From Milwaukee	8:00 A.M.
" Prairie du Chien	9:15 A.M.
" Milwaukee	10:30 A.M.
" Monroe	10:45 A.M.

WM. B. STRONG, Agent.

ALBANY AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after November 24th, 1862, trains will leave JAMESVILLE as follows, Sundays excepted:

Leave Chicago,	11:00 A.M. and 11:30 A.M.
" Belvidere,	3:30 P.M. and 3:30 A.M.
Arrive at JAMESVILLE,	4:30 P.M. and 11:00 A.M.
Leave JAMESVILLE,	10:00 A.M. and 10:30 A.M.
" Belvidere,	11:30 A.M. and 12:00 M.
Arrive at Chicago,	3:30 P.M. and 3:30 A.M.

Both trains connect with the New York and Boston express train, each day, and all trains bound east and south. Also connecting at Belvidere, Mineral Point, Galena and Dubuque, and at the junction of C. & G. U. R.R., for Dixon, Fulton, Central Iowa, and all points on the line between the junction of Galena and Dubuque Union Railroad, and at JAMESVILLE for Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi R.R. Direct connection made with the C. & G. U. R.R. at Joseph Tuck's, near Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph. Tickets can be procured at the office of this company at JAMESVILLE.

All trains will leave daily, except Sunday.

W. A. DEBEL, Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GENERAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADA.

On and after Sunday, November 23d, 1862, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: The Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 p.m.; Suspended Bridge at 2:25 A.M.; Albany, 2:30 p.m.; New York, 8:30 p.m.; Boston, 11:30 P.M.

At 4:30 p.m. Night Express (except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 a.m.; Suspension Bridge, 6:30 p.m.; Boston, 2:30 p.m.; New York, 11:30 A.M.; Chicago, 2:30 p.m.

The 6:30 A.M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

" Routes' Ventilators" on cars of day express train.

" Rustic Sleeping Cars" on night train.

Baggage Checked Through.

Trunks for sale at the principal railroads in the west, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, "under the Tremont House," Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Sup't.

J. W. SWART, West's Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Genl. Western Agent.

ALLEN BUTLER, Genl. Pass. Agt.

Genl. Pass. Agt.

W. A. MCNAUL, Chicago.

Genl. Western Agent.

New York Central Railroad.

CONNECTS at Albany with Western & Albany North East Railroads for Boston, New York, New England and all other routes to the West.

This road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Michigan Central and the Rock Island, and with the Michigan Southern and the Michigan Southern roads, the Lake Shore roads to Buffalo.

Baggage Checked Through from Chicago and all Principal places in the Northwest to New York and Boston and all Principal Places in the East.

Fare at a Low as All Other Routes.

As far as all the principal ticket offices in the state, and at the Sherman House, Chicago.

ALLEN BUTLER, Genl. Pass. Agt.

Genl. Western Agent.

NEW YORK & CANTON RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 17th, trains will leave from the General Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets.

9:30 A.M. Sundays, excepting, arriving at Peoria at 9:30 P.M.; Longport, 8:05 P.M.; Alton, 11:30 A.M.; St. Louis, 12:00 M.

4:30 A.M. next morning, arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A.M.; Springfield, 11:30 A.M.; Alton, 10:00 A.M.; St. Louis, 10:30 A.M.; Terre Haute, 8:35 A.M.; Vincennes, 1:30 P.M.; Evansville, 2:30 P.M.; Cairo, 8:45 P.M.; New Orleans, 10:00 P.M.

The 4:30 A.M. train will run only to Peoria.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:15 A.M. and 6:30 P.M.

The 4:30 A.M. train is the only train leaving this city at 8:15 A.M. It arrives in St. Louis at 10:30 A.M. and the next morning.

For tickets and information apply at the office, in the Great Central, Toledo, Chicago, New Haven, Boston, etc., etc., and run through to New York without change.

The only route running cars through from the lake to New York is a splendid ventilated sleeping car running through to New York.

Baggage checked through. Fareways as low as by any other route.

Passenger and the baggage transferred free.

For particular and fair for Tickets via. Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at the principal ticket offices in the state, and at the New York and Erie Railroad.

W. F. JOHNSON, Genl. Pass. Agt.

W. F. JOHNSON, Genl. Pass. Agt.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.

Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Tel.

graph Route to

NEW YORK, BOSTON.

And all Eastern Cities, CARINGTON.

Great Western United States Mail.

EXCELSIOR Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, arriving

at all the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, calling at Londonderry, Ire-

land, THE MONTREAL MAIL, OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY's first class, full passenger steamers, in con-

nection with the

G RAND & TRUNK RAILWA Y OF CANADA, carrying the United States and Canada mail and passengers.

McMaster, North Western, Grand Trunk, Balto-

nia, Nova Scotian, Capl. Berland, North American, Canadian, Atlantic, etc., etc.

Quebec, Montreal, etc., etc.

Certificates are issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ire-

land, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.

For freight passage up to the company's general agent, 100 Wall Street, 14 Water St., Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, or to

JAMES WARRECK, Grand Frank Railway Office, Chicago.

apartly.

Great Western Railway Company's EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Roads to and from the East and West.

CONTROLLED and operated by the Roads

of the line.

Great Weight and Ticket Office, Via. Suspension Bridge.

Mark Packages "Via. Suspension Bridge."

Merchants, Freightmen, and all others are requested to call at the office of the Freight and Ticket Office, 100 Wall Street, New York, or to Mr. H. W. Whitman, Genl. Western Agent.

Tickets can be purchased in JAMESVILLE, the depot of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

in connection with the

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.

Lowest Rates and Quickest Time.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE "DETOLE."

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD,

and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad.

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